

NAUVOO

NEIGHBOR



OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 28.

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

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BY

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(John Taylor) near P.M., to receive attention.

DISPLAY.

From Mrs. Nichols' Poems.

SONG OF THE DEJECTED.

I have thought of pleasant places,

Where the pleasant sunlight falls,

Like the glow on youthful faces,

When in happy childhood's halls:

And I've heard the joyous ringing

Of sweet sounds, at summer tide,

Where the little stream goes singing

By the rocky mountain's side;

And marked the lights and shadows,

As they swept o'er hill and glade,

Leaving green and quiet meadows

In the cool and dreamy shade,

Till my heart was filled with sadness.

And mine eyes had drooped with tears,

For the loved, who shared this gladness

In life's dead and buried years.

Oh! how many steps, and measured

Are now treading sad and slow

Over the graves of those we treasured,

How their careless grass is springing!

In its wildness, o'er their tombs,

Where the soft south wind isawing

Its sweet censor of perfumes,

Or I've heard their spirits sighing

On the lonely autumn gale,

And the wind's low tones replying

In mournful, swan-like wail.

Then my spirit's awry

Of its calm and peaceful home.

And to the churchyard dreary,

In heavy sadness, roam;

Over the cold, white marble bend'ng,

There I watch, in utter gloom,

Till the moon and starlight bending,

Fling pale showers o'er each tomb:

Oh! the tempest-tossed and lonely,

On the dark and fearful deep,

Have known such anguish only

As mine eyes refuse to weep!

They're hearts were made to sicken

At the vivid lightning's breath,

As they yielded, terror stricken,

To the crushing hand of Death!

None my deam within my bosom,

With its careless, boasting air,

That I wear the bud and blossom

Of the canker-root, despair!

With all true affections withered,

And a sad, consuming grief.

How I would that I were gathered

Where the weary find relief!

From *Twit's Magazine*.

LOVE STRONG IN DEATH.

BY EDWARD ELLIOTT.

[This poem is founded on a fact, witnessed by a friend of the author. A boy, when at the point of death, requested of his mother that she would give him something to keep for her sake.]

The brother of two sisters

Drew painfully his breath;

A strange fear had come o'er him,

For love was strong in death.

The fit of fatal fever

Burn'd darkly on his cheek;

And often to his mother

He spoke, or tried to speak.

He said, "The quiet moonlight,

Beneath the shadow'd hill,

Seem'd dreaming of good angels,

While all the woods were still;

I felt, as if from stumber

I never could awake;

Oh, mother, give me something

To cherish for your sake!

"Why can't I see the poplars?

Why can't I see the hill,

Where dreaming of good angels,

The moonbeams lay so still?

Why can't I see you, mother?

I surely am awake:

Oh, haste! and give me something

To cherish for your sake?"

The little bosom heaves not;

The fire hath left his cheek;

The fine chord—is it broken?

The strong chord—could it break?

An, yes! the loving spirit

Hath wing'd its flight away:

A mother and two sisters

Look down on lifers clay.

From *the N. Y. Tribune*.

A PROMISE.

When I am a spirit, with wings as free
As the pions borne by the wingless air,

In the twilight time I will come to thee,
And count it a blessing to linger there.

And if thou shouldst feel, at that silent hour,
A whispered breath on thy spirit's shrine,

Oh, yield thy thoughts to its mystic power,
And know that my soul communes with thine:

And I would that the boon were granted now,

That magic beauty to linger nigh,

To fan the locks from that stainless brow,

Or quaff the light of that glowing eye.

For I know that within is a fountain deep,

The gleam of whose waves had birth on high

Where mirrored in quiet and beauty, sleep

The stilly things of the holy sky.

Yet I would not come in my robes of clay:

As a being of earth, to those unknown,

I will wait till my spirit hath worn away

The grosser garb that is round it thrown:

And then, when the bough of the world hath died,

On a summer's eve, from thy weared ear,

With a song of the skies I will seek thy side,

And count it a blessing to linger there.

And the hour is near, for my eager heart

Is beating a way through its temple frail

Where it soon shall bid my soul depart:

From the fetters it wore in this lowly vale.

And the voiceless strains that within me slept:

That would not breathe in this tainted air;

The harp that no human hands have swept,

Shall wake in a burst of music there.

And thus I will come with pinions free,

When the world's hum dies on thy weared ear,

In the twilight time, to seek from thee

The union of feeling denied me here.

From *the N. Y. Tribune*.

THE SILK CULTURE IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, July 16, 1814.

HON. JAMES TALLMADGE, President of the American Institute:

DEAR SIR: It gives me the greatest satisfaction to perceive from this afternoon's paper, that the American Institute is seriously engaged in efforts for the promotion of the culture and manufacture of silk in this country.

Your distinguished Society cannot be employed in a more truly National object, or in one which will confer on its members a greater share of renown; for I am persuaded that it is not an extravagant opinion to estimate the saving which the culture and manufacture of Silk will produce in the country. (when the supply shall equal the demand, at not less than twenty millions of dollars per annum.)

I have always looked at this subject as one of the most interesting in relation to the profitable application of our industry and skill which could be proposed for the advantage of the community. I therefore offer your Society one hundred dollars a year for ten years, to be distributed in premiums, or to be awarded in one premium yearly, for the best piece of Silk stuff, twenty-seven inches wide and sixty yards in length, manufactured in the United States from native Silk, produced from worms of our own breeding.

It may be alleged with absolute certainty that our soil and climate are suitable for the production of the best kinds of Silk, and that our own country furnishes a market adequate to the consumption of the fabrics, which may be supplied for many years to come; and at reasonable prices, furnishing all the inducements which can be required to impel our enterprising and industrious people to undertake the culture and manufacture of this important article of trade.

But the facilities of exhibition and the premiums for skill, which your Society propose to furnish, are necessary to enable exhibitors to compare their fabrics with, and to stimulate them to the manufacture of the best description of goods.

The opinions which were entertained by several gentleman in this State, possessing great experience and ability, may be found in a report which I had the honor to make to the House of Assembly on the first of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, being Document number one hundred and seventy-six. It is therein stated that "It has been ascertained by actual experiment, both in France and England, that American Silk, if not superior, is at least equal to the Silk of any other country. The cocoon-yield more than those of France or Italy, and their produce is of as fine a texture, and equal in price to the Silk of any other country, and when well reeled, loses less than the Italian, in wastage."

These facts were obtained from Hon. Ambrose Spencer who had investigated the subject and stated his convictions to me with that clearness and force which distinguish his mind.

It is also asserted in the same document that "The Treasury reports of the National Government present the astonishing fact that in some years the importation and consumption of Silk fabrics in the United States have been of greater value than the whole amount of Bread stuffs exported. So that the industry and labor of the farmers of the United States have been appropriated to the purchase and introduction of a luxury with which the country could with the greatest

facility supply itself, and in a few years produce a staple which would not fail to become a source of wealth."

This was the opinion of Le Ray De Chaumont, who at the period referred to was an Agriculturist of high repute in Jefferson County, and was perfectly conversant with the culture of Silk in this country.

At the same time that the facts contained in those two paragraphs encourage the culture of Silk, from the consideration of certainty of the crop or product, they also furnish an assurance of a suitable remunerative to all those families or culturists, who are able to supply the demand at prices not higher than the foreign article is sold for in this market. But it should be inculcated in all who undertake this business, that permanent success is only to be achieved by economy and industry, and not by the temporary stimulus of speculative movements—the futurity of which have been ascertained by dear bought experience.

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the Agent, with a force in full operation, drives by the powerful agency of steam, the generation of which is without cost in this arrangement. Although from the limited appropriation, Mr. Cook was only able to apply the escape heat of two forge fires for the generation of steam, while his arrangement contemplates the erection of four such fires for this purpose, yet, under these disadvantages, the power obtained is greater than he encouraged any to expect from the whole four. In short, the principle is established, that in the manufacture of iron in the Catalan Forges, which is the process pursued with the pure ores of this region, the heat which ordinarily escapes to the heavens, is abundantly sufficient to generate all the power required for the purpose. This is therefore the dawn of a new era in one of the most important branches of industry. Mines heretofore valueless on account of their remote distance from water power, will now be found of great importance. Among other recent discoveries of mines, we learn that 'Mount Whiteface' is found to be rich in iron ore. May we not therefore predict that ere long the snows on its brow will be thawed by the ascending steam, while its caverns re-echo the heavy clang of the forge hammers?

It would be difficult to describe the arrangement without the idea of drawings. It may be sufficient to say that it is as simple as effective. As the machinery wears smooth and the mason work becomes dry and hot, the operation of the whole process improves, and is much better than when the commissioners saw it. The iron produced is of a superior quality. We were shown several illustrations of its firmness and tenacity, and brought away with us a specimen of that which was made under the inspection of the commissioners.

Mr. Cook is now pursuing the manufacture of iron by his process for the purpose of ascertaining the amount which may be obtained from a given quantity of ore and charcoal, to which, we understand, he will add some experiments in the manufacture of steel.—*Plattsburgh Republican.*

Foreign News

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The last packet steamer brought our usual quota of English, Scotch, Irish, Manks, &c. papers, from which we extract as follows:

ENGLAND.

London, Thursday.
Her Majesty the Queen Dowager and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, left Gosport Hall, Leicestershire, the seat of Earl Howe, on Sunday, for Whitley Court, Worcestershire, the residence of the Queen Dowager.

Brighton, Sept. 25.—The Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, and the Infant Prince continue at the palace in the enjoyment of good health, but will take their departure either on Tuesday or Wednesday next for Windsor. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were taken to Kemp Town this morning in an open barouch, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Littleton, where they were taken out and enjoyed a walk for half an hour. Earl Delaware arrived at the palace yesterday from Brighthouse to see the royal children, and returned in the afternoon, after having visited Sir Robert Peel.

Royal Fees to Medical Attendants.—The fee presented to Dr. Looock, first physician accoucheur to the Queen, is, it is understood, upon the birth of a royal infant, £1000. Dr. Ferguson, who is the second physician accoucheur, receives £500, and Sir James Clark the same amount. Mrs. Lilly the Queen's monthly nurse, receives for the month, £300. This amount is generally swelled to upwards of £600, the extra, being derived from the handsome present the nurse receives from each guest invited to the christening. The wet nurse is said to receive £100 per month for her services, besides the gratifying prospect of some portion of her family being provided for, either in the army or navy, or in some of the public offices, for life.

SCOTLAND.

The Queen is again to bid farewell to Scotland on Tuesday next. She will then have sojourned more than three weeks.

Where the deer and the roe lightly bounding together,
Sport the lang summer day 'mong the bonnie
hieland heather.

Her Majesty is said to have improved greatly in health and spirits, during her residence at Blair Atholl, and she will probably retain a lasting impression of her delightful rambles among the magnificent scenery of Killiecrankie and Glen Tilt.

It is supposed that her arrangements for departure have been made to correspond with the time at which she is to be visited at Windsor by Louis Philippe. His Majesty of the barricades is expected to leave the shores of France for England on the 9th of next month.

IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell leaves Dublin for Derry this day.

The *Morning Chronicle* says, that after the payment of all expenses connected with the state prosecutions, £20,000 remains in the repeal treasury.

The repeal rent for the nineteen weeks ending with the 2d inst., amounted to £37,675, being an average of £1,450 per week.

PORUGAL.

Letters from Lisbon have been received

to the 10th inst. The Cortes meet on the 30th inst. The continuance of Senhor Cabral in power has brought the country into a state of extreme peril. A rumor was in circulation of an application being made to the Portuguese Government, by the Russian Minister on the part of his Sovereign, to permit a Russian fleet to winter in the Tagus the ensuing season. The reduction in the department of the Minister of Marine, in conformity with the promised reform in the several ministries, amounts to 40 per cent.—*London Sun.*

WEST INDIES.

The West India papers are the most barren file we have received for months past. The weather, in most localities, appears to be considered favorable for the crops, and guano and other manures are being brought in extensively for improving the plantations.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices from Buenos Ayres of the 29th of June state that the House of Representatives had confirmed the law authorizing a monthly remittance of 5,000 dollars to Messrs. Baring Brothers, on account of the dividend till some definite arrangement is made for the liquidation of the foreign debt. The return of many of the old English residents for their native land seems to have created some sensation in the Argentine Republic, and their departure is mentioned in terms of regret.

NEW ZEALAND.

Accounts from New Zealand state, that on the 12th of February an interview took place between Governor Fitzroy and the New Zealand chiefs concerned in the massacre at Wairau. After a request to hear from them their own account of the affair, which was compiled by Rauparaha, his Excellency having deliberated for some time, addressed the natives to the effect that, as the English had in the first instance been in the wrong and the New Zealander had been betrayed into unlawful acts both by their ignorance of English law, and by the great provocation they had received, no punishment should follow their offences. He concluded by assuring them that he would punish all attempts on the part of the English to wrong the natives from any similar infringement of their mutual rights.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Papers of the 11th of July have been received. Late accounts have been received at the Cape from Port Natal, but they possess not the least feature of interest. Affairs in the new settlement appear to be progressing prosperously under the British superintendance. Cafre squabbles on the frontier are damped upon at much length by the Graham Town journalists, who record with minuteness every depredation communicated by the farmers.

OTAHETE.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Otaheite, April 21, 1844, addressed by Mr. Alexander Salmon, resident at Otaheite, to Mr. John Salmon, 86, Piccadilly, London:—
"My dear father,—I now regret to inform you that there has been an engagement between the French troops and the natives, in which the former had 10 killed and about 50 wounded; and the latter from 180 to 200 killed, and a great many wounded. You may fancy we are not very easy here; in fact, we have all our arms cleaned up, and keep watch every night."

FRANCE.

The news of the engagement at Otaheite has thrown some of the journals into transports of rage. They accuse Mr. Pitchard as the author of hostilities. The *National* is the most furious and sees in this new event another reason for quarrelling with England, and for refusing all concession on the score of Mr. Pitchard's arrest.

The decision of Government respecting the Polytechnic School will put an end to the influence of those ingenuous youths, its scholars, and to their power of participating in any future popular movement. Government proposes to remove the establishment out of Paris, to place it in the environs, but beyond the fortifications, and are in treaty for the chateau of the late M. Laffite, at Maisons for the purposes of the institution, which is to be forthwith re-organized and established.

The approaching marriage of the Duke d'Aumale, says the *Revue de Paris*, is now certain. His Royal Highness is to be married in November next to a niece of the King of Naples, the Princess of Salerno; she was born in 1822, and is said to be very handsome, and gifted with remarkable *esprit*.

A severe storm of thunder, accompanied with hail, has visited Marseilles, Toulouse, Bordeaux, Bayonne, and several other places in the south of France, where it has done immense damage to the vintages. The vintage this year is very plentiful, and it is said that the wine promises to be of excellent quality.

GREECE.

A letter from Athens, of the 31st ult., announces that the Coletti Cabinet was already divided, in consequence of the exigencies of M. Metaxa, who, being supported by his two colleagues Tzavellas and Balbi, required the appointment of Canaris to the Navy Department, and of Zographos to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, so as completely to concentrate in his hands the whole influence of the Government. M. Coletti is, however, too clever a man not to perceive the snare. The Ministry, thus disunited, could not attend to the business of

the State, and had not yet published a single act of any importance. The resignation of General Kalergi, the Governor of Athens, has been accepted by the King, and all the Liberal press justly protested against the dry terms of the Royal ordinance, in which the services rendered by that distinguished officer (the chief actor in the revolution of the 15th of September 1843) during the last eleven months were not even acknowledged by a few faltering expressions.

RUSSIA.

The *Bremen Gazette* of the 3d inst. says:—"The Count de Nesselrode is expected soon at St. Petersburg. We are assured that he has communicated to the English Cabinet the views of his Government relative to the war in Circassia, and has obtained a promise from the English Government that in future English agents shall neither send ammunition nor provisions to the mountaineers by way of Constantinople."

ROME.

Letters from Rome dwell still upon the unsettled state of the public mind in the Roman States. That a conspiracy is still on foot, and may lead to the destruction of the unhappy enthusiasts engaged, would appear unquestionable. It seems equally beyond doubt that the Pontifical Government refuses to listen to the advice of Austria, Naples, Tuscany, and other powers, to concede a little to the popular desire, in order to escape a calamity sure to occur in case of a continental war. The *avocat* of the imperial family at Trieste suggested the belief that political affairs—those of Italy—would then seriously consider, but no hope seems to exist that the Papal Government will give way.

THE LATTER DAY SAINTS IN THE WEST OF SCOTLAND.

[From a Correspondent of the Glasgow Examiner.]

The readers of the Glasgow Examiner will have heard of a singular sect of people known by the name of 'Mormons,' or 'Latter-Day Saints.' The founder of this sect was one Joseph Smith, an American, whose foul murder by an American mob, has lately been recorded in our newspapers. From all I can glean, he seems to have been an extraordinary man. Declaring himself inspired by God to gather the faithful in these latter days, he produced certain plates purporting to be a revelation from heaven, the translation of which constitutes the Book of Mormon, in which the principles and laws of this new fraud are to be found. The Latter-day Saints believe in the fall of man, in the redemption of the world by Christ, and in the divinity of the Old and New Testaments. But they also believe that Joseph Smith was a prophet sent by God to prepare the world for the second coming of Christ. In America this sect has increased rapidly. In fact, in fourteen years the sect has risen from seven to two hundred thousand baptized members—their baptism being by immersion.—Hearing that a branch of this sect was established in Glasgow, I attended their meeting on Sunday last. It was held in a large room in the Tronite, capable of seating five hundred persons. On entering, I found but few persons assembled, but the numbers soon increased until the room was well filled. Nearly every person was in mourning for the prophet. Many of them were dressed in black clothes, as were some of the women and children; and the rest had their hats and bonnets trimmed with black ribbon or crape. As each person entered he was greeted by the brethren, & a general shaking of hands took place, and a smart conversation, in loud tones, was kept up throughout the meeting. At the end of the room was a pulpit hung with black cloth, and around it were a few men who were spoken of as the 'priests,' 'elders,' and 'teachers.' In the pulpit was a man named Cairns from Nauvoo, in the United States, the great centre of the fraud. He was a 'smart' looking man, with a countenance expressive of great earnestness. I learned from one of the brethren, that this was a sort of 'conference morning,' to ascertain the state of the Church in the Glasgow Conference. Suddenly a man rose up, and moved that brother Cairns stand up and said, 'You are met this morning to receive a report from the churches represented in the Glasgow Conference. We want to understand the exact number and standing of the saints.' We want to know what effect the murder of our beloved prophet has had upon us, and upon the world round about. Be brief and to the point, and don't sermonize, but give us facts.'

He then called up a number of delegates, who reported as follows:—

Churches.	No. of Men.
Glasgow	431
Paisley	84
Johnstone	38
A place (name not ascertained)	39
Pollards	69
Greenock	72
Bonhill	29
Kilbirnie	64
Kilmarnock	61
Ayr	6
Airdrie	103
Campsie	26
Lanark	11
Pollcross	57
Renfrew	18
Irvine	20
Dalry	6

I was amazed at the extent to which

this imposture has spread in religious and intelligent Scotland, for the majority of these delegates appeared madly zealous. The number given above were stated sometimes to include, and at other times to exclude, priests, deacons and teachers; and it was stated that a conference of other 'churches' assembled at Edinburgh. The delegate from Kilbirnie said 'that the saints at Kilbirnie shed tears of sorrow when they heard of the murder of their beloved prophet; but they took it as a testimony that his work was of God.' Another delegate said that 'many saints in this place would willingly have taken a bayonet to defend the prophet, and they were quite ready now to revenge his death.' Cairns: 'Oh, God will do that brother.'—The delegate: 'Yes, but I should think he will use man as his instruments.'

The delegate from Campsie appeared to stumble in his faith. He said—'I must confess that, with us, there were those who hardly expected the prophet would die. We didn't believe it at first; for we expected he would live to lead on the people of God, and perhaps to be president of America. But as I said to them, maybe the prophet had done wrong.'—However, after a little, they became reconciled, and thought it was all right; still many of them think that perhaps God will bring him to life again. Which may God grant. Amen!' Whereupon the meeting ended.

The people who composed this meeting seemed decent and orderly people; and it is only to be regretted that any of our countrymen should be so easily deluded.

Towards the close Cairns read a letter, which he said, was from a postmaster who lived about 105 miles from Nauvoo, giving an account of Smith's death. It also stated that Smith knew he was about to die for he called the church together, and appointed a successor, and fifteen days before his death he gave orders to have a vault finished that had been standing for some time in a half built state; and he had it nicely whitewashed, and gates hung upon it, so that it might be ready for him and this Glasgow Latter-Day Saints appeared eager enough to savor it.

I give these hastily penned lines to your readers, because I think they do not generally know the efforts that are making to delude the simple minded. Let them operate as a spur to the sincerely pious to redouble their exertions for the spread of Christ's Gospel, and for the promotion of sound education amongst all classes of the people.

We copy the foregoing in order to give our readers and the public, the seal of Mormonism. The erroneous statements and impostor's, together with the 'white wash' &c., we have the saints and other honest men to correct. We are happy to learn that Elder C. Irene is prospered in the land of brother Scots.'

Late and Important from Venezuela.—By the brig Rowan, Capt. Wilson, in 23 days from Leguayra, we were kindly put in possession, at an early hour, of our letters and files of the Caracas newspapers, of both the leading parties of Venezuela. From both papers and letters we have condensed the following intelligence:

Venezuela is suffering a fearful reaction in its previous commercial prosperity, caused in the main by an entire destruction of commercial confidence, growing out of the present distracted state of political feeling, a previous undue extension of credit and a general relaxation of those business principles upon which Venezuela must depend for any thing like prosperity. The revenue for this year will fall very far short of that of last year by at least 33 per cent. Some of the accounts say even more. The elections just concluded have been in favor of the Guzmanistas, or liberal party, who have already evinced a manifest hostility against the existing Government. Many of the moderate men of Venezuela are in daily dread of a revolutionary outbreak. The commerce with the United States is shackled with more than double the amount of imports on the products of that country that any other nation now pays, and must of necessity end long entirely cease. In fact, it now struggles but for a mere existence. No article can now be imported from the United States without a heavy loss, say from 10 to 25 per cent, and this against Coffee in Caracas at 7 3 8 cents, and Hides at 8 1 2, which are the only articles that remittances can be made in, or silver and gold at 7 per cent premium. There is no new Coffee expected to arrive at the seaboard till September. Nothing can exceed the joy of the successful political party, save the gloom which that success has thrown over the whole commercial community, as well as those who will lose every thing in the event of a revolution.

[U. S. Gazette.]

Consumption.—A bold effort has been made in Darmstadt in Germany, to cure consumption. The seat of the ulceration having been discovered by means of a Stethoscope, the matter was discharged outward by an incision being made in the cavity of the breast, penetrating the lungs. The cure was finally effected by medicine injected into the wound by a syringe.

A Large Haul.—On demolishing an ancient Roman Chapel recently in Warsaw, two barrels filled with gold to the value of \$600,000 were found in the foundation. It is to be employed in the completion of the fine hanging bridge over the Vistula between Warsaw and Prague.

I was amazed at the extent to which

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 1844.

TRADES MEETING.

A general meeting of all Trades will be held at the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 12th inst., at early candle light. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

News. Nov. 5, 1844.

NOTICE TO EDITORS.

THOMAS C. SHARP the editor of the *Warsaw Signal*, from whom most of our editorial brethren have obtained their information relative to the late disturbances in Hancock County—was indicted for murder by the grand jury before the circuit court of this county; by a jury composed exclusively of men who were not mormons.

We give this publicity not for the purpose of persecution which we despise, but to correct the public mind, that they may know from what source proceeded their information.

We hope that all editors who have published from his paper will have the honesty to give this an insertion.

Silas Rigdon Esq.—has resuscitated the 'Latter-day Saints Messenger and Advocate,' at Pittsburgh, Pa. We understand that through this medium the accessories to the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, with John C. Bennett as the *plus ultra*, will form a union of all the excommunicated members from the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He that cannot endure a kingdom of glory, can go into one of darkness: for there is no space without a kingdom, and no kingdom without a space.

THE TIMES.

A newspaper, to keep pace with the times must be filled up with very curious matter. Politics of course, must take the first column, first reading, and chief seat in the parlour, church and legislative hall. But while this motley group of statesmen, officers, voters, and aspirants, are filling the whole country with music, long speeches, liberty poles and all sorts of shows, defamation, anecdotes, folly, fame and slander, patrols the high ways in such elegant meanness, that a wise man cannot tell whether it were better to pity or execrate the customs of the Americans of the present day:—

"This bids to serve, and that to fear man kind."

what underneath its folds is concealed a dagger that is aimed at the heart of the "Goddess of Liberty." This land was once denominated, "an asylum for the oppressed, the land of the free, and the home of the brave;" but Ichabod is now written upon it; its glory is departed, the fine gold has become dim, and under the tree of Liberty where once reposed the patriot, the man of honor, and the veterans of seventy-six, now lurk the villain, the blackleg, and the man of blood.

Now for the object of getting up this story, and the use that was attempted to be made of it. It was well understood that at the court an attempt would be made to indict the persons who were guilty of murdering Joseph and Hyrum Smith, while they were confined in the Carthage Jail, in June last; to prevent which something must be done by the mob party in Hancock. With this view the mob gathered a considerable force round the court house on Monday, and after the court adjourned in the evening they took possession of the court house—organized an alarm meeting—made violent and inflammatory speeches about this supposed Mormon and Indian force, and attempted to get up an excitement. They resolved that it was extremely unsafe for the court to hold longer, and that it ought forthwith to adjourn, and that if the court refuse to do so that they would immediately organize an armed force around the court house in Carthage.

They appointed a committee of safety, and directed that the Judge should be informed of the resolutions of the meeting, that he might consult his safety, &c. The meeting then adjourned to meet on the next evening.

Judge Thomas did not wait to be called upon at his chamber, by those gentlemen, but without much form or ceremony, let those panic makers know that he should not obey their order to adjourn; and they with all their force could not deter him from doing his duty. And furthermore, if any of them appeared about the court house with arms or any other hostile demonstrations, that he would order them instantly to jail, and if necessary he would be one of the power to aid in the execution of the order. This so deterred the out-breakers, that they dared not even present their resolutions to the court house.

When Mormonism first began to attract the attention of the public, it was a common thing to proclaim that the delusion would be dead in one year—but when Millerism sprung up, even sectarian bigots could brush the hair of catastrophe and pretend to be very religious crying out with long faces—and not unfrequently meeting with the Millerites, to "watch the coming of Christ," when the bible never once alludes to any such event only when Israel was gathered: see Jeremiah 16: 18: And before the great and terrible day of the Lord come, ELIJAH the prophet, was to be sent, &c. If there was ever a basswood generation, this is it.

If a few gentle priests could manage the affairs of the Almighty, we should have fine times. The promises would all fail; the bible, which is the great Almanac of eternity, would turn out, in its calculations like the common religious "tracts," to be the speculations of men; God would be distanced; and Miller, Ely, the Pope, Bishop of Canterbury and some clerical cronies, would ride into the Millennium on flowery beds of ease, and leave the old prophets and apostles, to work their passage back to bliss, over the bones and blood of martyrs—*ex necessitate rei*.

From abroad.—The Liverpool Standard of October 4th contains the following:

By the Hibernia and Great Western, whose arrival we notice elsewhere, we have received intelligence from America a fortnight later than that previously received. The intelligence is unimportant.

It appears, from a Mormon document, entitled the "Epistles of the Twelve," that the succession to Joe Smith is given to a band of twelve men, who are called Apostles, and are appointed to preach to the Mormon people throughout Europe and America.

MORMON AFFAIRS.

We saw a statement in the Missouri Republican, that the Mormons and Indians had assembled in great force, near Carthage, Hancock county, Illinois, as it was supposed, with hostile intentions towards some of the citizens of the county, &c.

The facts as we have learned them from an authentic source, are about as follows: The circuit court of that county met on the 21st. There were recognized to attend this court, all the common council of the city of Nauvoo, and many other persons of that place, charged with a riot in destroying the press and materials of the Nauvoo Expositor in June last. Those persons and their witnesses, making in all about one hundred persons being poor, and most of them unable to pay tavern bills in town, and wishing to avoid the show of so large a Mormon force about the court, came to the very laudable conclusion of camping out some three or four miles from town, where

they could be at all times ready to attend court upon a short notice to answer the charges against them.

In addition to this, some twenty Potawatamie Indians, with their women and children, on their way to hunt muskrat in Iowa, passed through the county about sixteen miles from Carthage, about the same time. They had no connexion with Mormons or any other persons in the county, but passed through without molesting any one; and this was the great Mormon and Indian force referred to.

Now for the object of getting up this story, and the use that was attempted to be made of it.

It is time that we awake from our slumbers, and do our first works over again. It is time that we repair the breaches, and go back to first principles. It is time that we disown our vice, enforce law, punish the guilty, let the oppressed go free; and then there may be some hopes of regaining that fame which we once enjoyed as republicans; but which has now become so tarnished among the nations of the earth.

Four o'clock this day.—The Tabernacle at this moment (12 o'clock) is crowded with men, women and children, presenting a singular scene of religious infatuation. As much as the Millerites may have been charged with insincerity, we cannot doubt after looking upon the crowd now assembled in the Tabernacle, and listening to their prayers, exhortations and hallooing coming, as they appear to, from their very souls, we say we doubt their sincerity as little as we do their most singular infatuation.

*They have fixed upon four o'clock, this afternoon for the "Coming of Christ." They world is to end this day, at four o'clock, they most firmly believe—and they are preparing their souls and bodies for that great event, and for taking their final leave of terra firma, in their Grand Ascension.—Some of their exhortations, though honest, partake a little of the ludicrous and provoke a smile from "both saint and sinner."—*Bay State Dem.* Oct. 10.*

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Judge Thomas did not wait to be called upon at his chamber, by those gentlemen, but without much form or ceremony, let those panic makers know that he should not obey their order to adjourn; and they with all their force could not deter him from doing his duty. And furthermore, if any of them appeared about the court house with arms or any other hostile demonstrations, that he would order them instantly to jail, and if necessary he would be one of the power to aid in the execution of the order. This so deterred the out-breakers, that they dared not even present their resolutions to the court house.

They then attempted to frighten the Grand Jury, and through some of their friends had the question started that whether they should go into court, raise the alarm, and advise the court to adjourn! The jury, however, as promptly rejected the proposition as did the Judge, and instead of adjourning, proceeded to find indictments against eight of the murderers of the Smiths; and seven or eight Mormons who destroyed the printing press in Nauvoo; thus enforcing the laws against mob violence, whether perpetrated by Mormons, or anti-Mormons. The mob became alarmed, their force dispersed, and the adjourned meeting was never held. The Mormons got through their business in court—broke up their camp, and went home. The poor Indians, unconscious of the stir they were making among the white people of Hancock, went ahead with their war upon the muskrats, and at the latest dates all was peaceful in Carthage.—*State Register.*

We feel grateful for so much truth, and candor. The whig papers from Sharp's Warsaw Signal, down to the N. Y. Tribune, all over the country, when they found they could not speculate out of the blood and carnage at Carthage,—not only abused and vilified the Mormons, but came out against the laws of the land slyly, and justified the murder of the two Smiths. There was, in old times, a drouth, but when the prophet prayed seven times, he discovered a cloud about the size of a man's hand which brought plenty of rain; so may it be with this first appearance of truth and justice in the west.

From the same paper.

LATEST FROM HANCOCK.

The following is an extract of a letter received by a gentleman of this place last week. It will serve to show the people of Illinois and of other States, what a desperate set of men have set themselves above the laws; and with what contempt they treat the most sacred of the institutions of the country.

MR. EDITOR:—

Sir: Permit me through the medium of your valuable paper, to make a few statements of facts, by way of reply to the unwarrented attack made upon myself by the editor of the Warsaw Signal, in his paper of the 30th ult.

It appears that bills of indictment were found by the Grand Jury against nine of the persons engaged in the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. Among this number is the name of Thomas C. Sharp, indicted as accessory. I know not that it was upon my testimony alone that a bill was found, it being strongly corroborated by other facts disclosed in the evidence of other witnesses. Why this attack should be made upon my testimony alone I know not, unless he wishes to prejudice the minds of the people against it, from the isolated fact that I belong to the Latter-Day Saints—as if embracing the religion which I sincerely believe, and know, to be the religion of Jesus Christ was sufficient reason for disfellowship and subjection to disbelief. He says:

"We were indicted as an accessory in the testimony of a *perjured Mormon*, who can be proved such, in every community in which he had lived. What his testimony was before the Grand Jury, we know not, and we care less—all we ask is that it be tried before an impartial tribunal."

The editor does not give us the name of this *perjured Mormon* witness; consequently I can only infer that he alludes to myself from the fact that I was the only *Mormon* witness examined by the Grand Jury. If it be a fact that I am the person charged here with being a *perjured witness*, I repudiate the charge as being worthy alone of the slanderous, lying perjury from which the charge emanated. However, nothing can be too true and villainous for a murderer—as I know Thomas C. Sharp, editor of the Warsaw Signal to be—to resort to. His remarks bear a very great inconsistency. If not a falsehood, upon their face. He indulges in calling me a *perjured Mormon* witness, says that he was indicted upon my testimony, and in the next breath he says he does not know what

they could be at all times ready to attend court upon a short notice to answer the charges against them.

In addition to this, some twenty Potawatamie Indians, with their women and children, on their way to hunt muskrat in Iowa, passed through the county about sixteen miles from Carthage, about the same time. They had no connexion with Mormons or any other persons in the county, but passed through without molesting any one; and this was the great Mormon and Indian force referred to.

Now for the object of getting up this story, and the use that was attempted to be made of it.

It is time that we repair the breaches, and go back to first principles. It is time that we disown our vice, enforce law, punish the guilty, let the oppressed go free; and then there may be some hopes of regaining that fame which we once enjoyed as republicans; but which has now become so tarnished among the nations of the earth.

They could be at all times ready to attend court upon a short notice to answer the charges against them.

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